

19th Year of the British Plan Page 4 Gold and Profs Page 10 Price: 45 Ag.

'We came back only after Yoram died'

Jerusalem Post Military Correspondent Troops that attacked Hammam village in Lebanon Monday night remained in the area for more than an hour after completion of their mission while a military surgeon desperately tried to save the life of 19-year-old Rav Toral Yoram Shiloni, of Jerusalem. He had been wounded in the head and legs by a grenade thrown from one of the houses. The commanding officer of the force told reporters yesterday: "Some of us were drawn up in defensive positions while others held flashlights so the doctor could see. Then the terrorists opened up with mortar fire. We called in our artillery to silence the mortars, and it was only after Yoram died that we began to withdraw..."

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LABOUR FRIENDS

IN the long history of Zionist sympathy in Britain there have always been two distinct visions. The earliest was that expounded by Lord Balfour, of the Balfour Declaration, who, as a Bible student, not only grasped the profound need of the Jews to rebuild their lost freedom and sovereignty in their ancient home, but at the same time could clearly visualize what a Jewish commonwealth, grateful to Britain for its help, might mean to the security of Britain's position in the Middle East.

Nato council considers Malta compromise

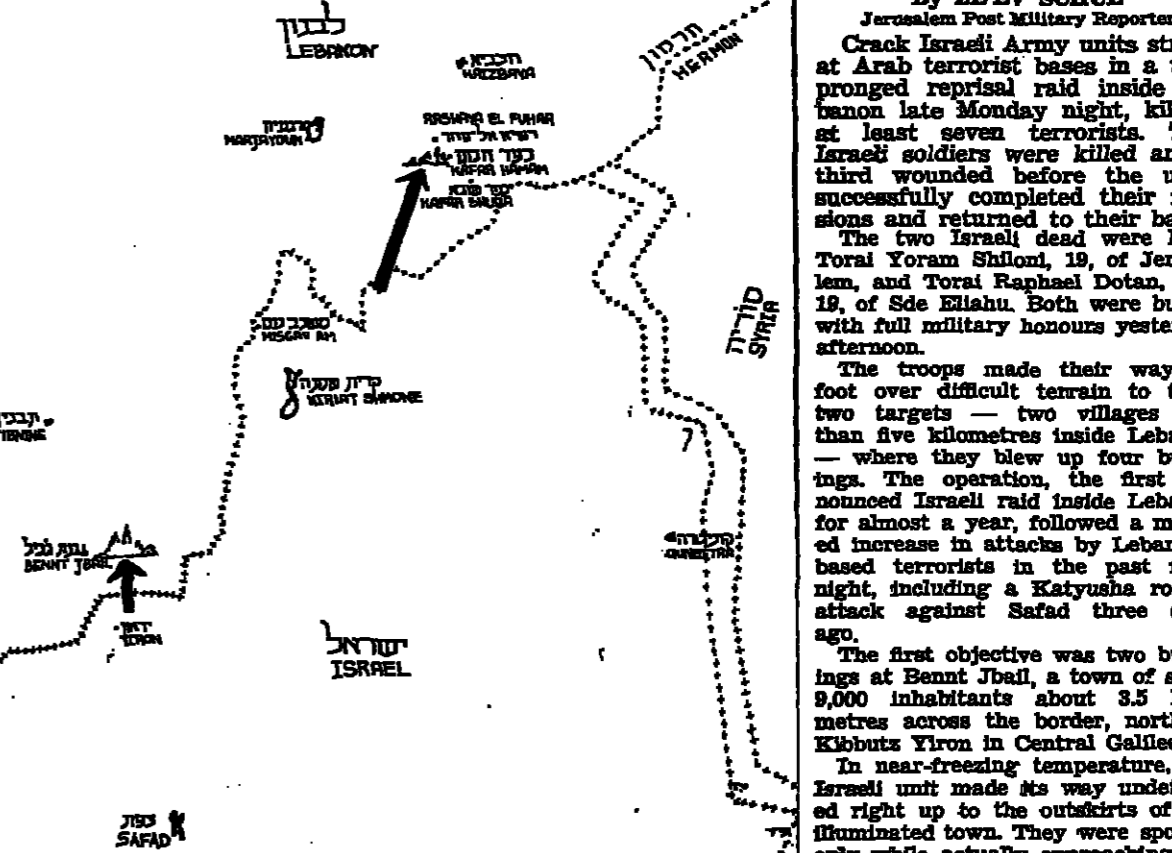
BRUSSELS. — The North Atlantic Council met yesterday to see if the alliance would raise its offer for the rent of the Mediterranean base at Malta, where the government has ordered British forces out by Saturday. The British say they have paid the rent for the base until March. The Western allies fear it may fall gradually into Soviet hands. Yesterday's meeting followed a trip to London Monday by Joseph Luns, Secretary-General of Nato. He conferred with Prime Minister Edward Heath, the British Foreign Secretary and the Minister of Defense. The Council has been holding a series of special meetings on Malta since Christmas week.

U.S. SOURCES

First planes in 90 days

WASHINGTON. — The U.S. has reached virtual agreement on selling more planes to Israel, expected to come close to Israel's request for 50 Phantoms and 100 Skyhawks, informed sources said yesterday. The first planes are expected to reach Israel in 90 days. Final details still have to be settled, but one unofficial estimate was that Israel would receive 40 more F-4 Phantom supersonic fighter-bombers and 80 A-4 Skyhawks, subsonic fighter-bombers which carry a heavy bomb-load. The last U.S. military aircraft supplies to Israel were made in December, 1970.

Terrorist bases struck in Lebanon reprisal 2 ISRAELI SOLDIERS KILLED, ONE HURT



Lebanon complains to Security Council

Jerusalem Post Arab Affairs Reporter Lebanon yesterday complained to the U.N. Security Council about Monday night's Israeli raid. A Lebanese spokesman in New York said his government had instructed its chief U.N. delegate to protest the Israeli "aggression," but added that there was no request for a meeting of the Council. In Beirut, Prime Minister Se'eb Salam said that the raid was "a link in the chain of aggression flagrantly and repeatedly perpetrated by Israel." He said he was in touch with the army and terrorist commanders who, he added, might hold a joint meeting in Lebanon.

East Germany, Bulgaria recognize Bangla Desh

EAST BERLIN. — East Germany yesterday recognized "the Independent People's Republic of Bangladesh" and Bulgaria announced it would recognize the new state. The East German official news agency A.D.N. reported from New Delhi yesterday. East German Foreign Minister Otto Winzer handed to the head of the Bangladesh mission in New Delhi a message from East German Head of State Walter Ulbricht and Prime Minister Willi Stoph announcing East Germany's recognition. A.D.N. said the message was addressed to Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, President of Bangladesh.

Terrorist and resident killed in Khan Yunis

KEHAN YUNIS. — A terrorist on the wanted list and a local resident who was with him, were killed at about 7:30 last night in an encounter with security forces in Khan Yunis. The patrol came upon the man during search operations. A pistol and a number of hand-grenades were found on the body of the terrorist. Near the place of the encounter security forces discovered a bunker containing a Kalashnikov rifle, ammunition and explosives.

Lebanon paper raps 'wailing' about Phantoms

BEIRUT (Reuter). — The Lebanese newspaper "Al-Jarida" yesterday criticized the importance attached by the Arabs to the American delivery of Phantom fighter bombers to Israel. "Since the beginning of 1962, Arab wailing over the supply of American aircraft to Israel has continued," the paper said. "Such wailing is unjustified. The despatch of Phantoms to Israel will not increase its strength to the point of completely upsetting the balance of power. Nor will the failure to send Phantoms assure the required Arab military superiority."

King Frederik's condition worse

COPENHAGEN (Reuter). — Fears grew last night that the condition of 72-year-old King Frederik, who has reigned for almost 25 years, is becoming critical after a severe heart attack. A midday bulletin announced that his condition was worse, and that he was "very tired and somnolent," with a high temperature. King Constantine of Greece, who is married to King Frederik's youngest daughter, arrived from Rome last night. He is the only member of the King's immediate family who has not been present since the King's illness began.

OPEC rejects offers by oil firms

GENEVA (Reuter). — Members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) yesterday rejected proposals from major Western oil companies for the compensation for revenue losses caused by the devaluation of the U.S. dollar. The 5-man negotiating team of the oil companies offered to base any compensatory payments on an index compiled from International Monetary Fund (IMF) statistics showing changes, from a 1970 base, in the cost of imports by Gulf states from industrialized Western nations. An OPEC press statement described the companies' proposals as "inadequate roundabout measures."

Exiled Former Jordan Premier Daoud expected in Jerusalem

Jerusalem Post Arab Affairs Reporter Maj-General Mohammed Daoud, who headed King Hussein's military government at the height of the September 1970 civil strife, then fled into exile while on a visit to Cairo, is expected to arrive in Jerusalem this week for medical treatment. The Jerusalem Post reliably learned last night that the authorities have approved Daoud's arrival at the request of his local relatives who hope he will stay here for good.

Waldheim, Tekoah meet on eve of Jarring's return

UNITED NATIONS (Reuter). — Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim conferred Monday with Israel Ambassador Yosef Tekoah in advance of the return to New York of the U.N. Middle East Representative, Dr. Gunnar Jarring. Dr. Jarring and Mr. Waldheim were expected to have their first meeting today. The new U.N. chief will arrive from U Thant. There was a statement that Monday's meeting with Mr. Tekoah was thought to have referred to Mr. Waldheim's readiness to re-enter talks with Dr. Jarring on the understanding that no pre-conditions were made.

After Midnight

A military investigating judge in Beirut yesterday called for such steps as he could take to bring to justice the members of the Syrian-backed "Black" terrorist organization, as reported in the Jerusalem Post in Beirut on New Year's eve, killing two policemen and wounding two others.

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# 1944 British partition plan revealed

By ERIC SILVER  
Jerusalem Post Correspondent  
LONDON. — The British War Cabinet in 1944 approved a plan to partition Palestine, creating a unified Jewish state, without the Negev, and a two-part Arab state. The plan was proposed by a Cabinet committee headed by Herbert Morrison. Existence of the plan has now been revealed with the publication of the British Government papers covering World War Two.



HERBERT MORRISON  
(1950 photo)

The proposal, which reaffirmed the 1937 Peel Commission conclusion urging partition of Palestine, was put in cold storage by the British War Cabinet pending the defeat of Nazi Germany. Later it was either forgotten or overtaken by events. It was the last independent British effort to solve the Palestine problem.

Morrison, who was Labour Home Secretary in Churchill's coalition, differed from Peel in recommending a unified Jewish state and a two-part Arab state. Peel had proposed two Jewish areas and one Arab. Morrison also left open the future of the Negev, which Peel had allotted to the Arabs.

The Jews, the Morrison Report recalled, had always held that they could develop the southern desert, "but this optimism seems

to us to be contrary to all the evidence." The committee recognized that to give the Negev to the Jews would raise protests from Egypt and Saudi Arabia and needlessly raise Jewish hopes.

It recommended instead that "the possibilities of development in the Negev should be investigated by independent experts, and that, pending the results, the area should be retained under the control of His Majesty's

Government... Should the report show the Negev is capable of development, it should be handed to a chartered company subject to appropriate conditions."

Morrison was anxious to place the partition of Palestine in the wider context of the post-war Levant. His committee envisaged the ultimate creation of four Levantine states: Greater Syria (composed of Syria, Trans-Jordan, Arab Palestine and the portion of Lebanon south and east of Sidon), a slightly smaller Lebanon, Jewish Palestine, and a separate "Jerusalem territory" including Bethlehem.

It was hoped that the four states would form a loose association and be able to devise arrangements for the joint administration of currency, posts and telegraphs and railways. Their territorial integrity would be guaranteed by Britain and France or by Britain, France and America, who would also provide safeguards for British and French strategic interests.

Morrison also diverged from Peel in proposing an Arab Galilee in the north, but allocating Haifa, Acre and Safad to the Jews. Nazareth would have been a smaller Arab enclave detached from the main Arab Galilee.

Between Peel and Morrison the proposed Jewish area was reduced from 1,930 square miles to 1,520 square miles, but the value of the land rose in "taxable capacity" by ten per cent.

The changes included these additions to the Jewish state: "a valuable area lying to the east of the Jordan, at the southern end of Lake Tiberias; the southern portion of the Beisan sub-district; the town of Jaffa and the rich land to the east of it; and an extension of the area south of Jaffa-Tel Aviv."

The boundaries of the projected "Jerusalem territory" were to have included the road and rail links between Jerusalem and Tel Aviv. It was to have been administered by a British High Commissioner charged with supervising administration, ensuring access to the holy places, settling disputes between the religious communities and regulating immigration into the territory.

Morrison acknowledged that partition would be a painful and unity operation, but argued that it should be carried through whatever the opposition. "There is much to be said for a King Solomon's judgment when there is reasonable hope of each half surviving and leading a lusty life of its own. But it can only do so if the cut is swift and clean," Morrison wrote.

## U.K. mission greeted by Rhodesia protesters

SALISBURY (Reuter). — Britain's 15-man commission to test the acceptability of the Rhodesia independence settlement terms was greeted yesterday by a militant demonstration by hundreds of African nationalists.

Holding aloft crudely scrawled placards, the protesters — many of them women — jammed Salisbury Airport in a new demonstration of black resistance to the settlement proposals. The protest was organized by the militant African National Council.

Police expected a much larger number of protesters, and security at the airport and along the main road to the Capital, 13 kms. away, was tighter than anyone has seen there for years.

The silent and peaceful demonstrators faced the British Judge, Lord Pearce, and the other members of the commission as they stepped from their plane. Looking up at the smiling African crowd on the balcony, they saw banners proclaiming "No Sellout..." "One Man One Vote..." "Release Our Leaders" (a reference to nationalists held in detention).

"My colleagues and I are now ready to get to grips with the talks in Rhodesia," Lord Pearce said in a brief airport statement. "We are determined to carry out our task with diligence and impartiality."

With the great bulk of white opinion already clearly in favour of acceptance of the terms, the commission's main assignment is to hear the view of the country's African population.

FOR THE ELEGANT LADY  
**Jercoli**  
KNIT FASHIONS

## Warsaw Pact summit later this month

MOSCOW (Reuter). — Warsaw Pact leaders will hold a regular summit meeting in Prague in the second half of January, they reported yesterday. Their last meeting was in Berlin in December, 1970.

The meeting of the Pact's Foreign Ministers will give Communist leaders an opportunity to coordinate their policies on seeking a European conference to discuss security and cooperation. Such meetings are normally attended by Communist Party chiefs, Foreign Ministers and Foreign Ministers of the U.S.S.R., Poland, East Germany, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Rumania and Bulgaria.

The fact that this one is to be held in Prague underlines the Soviet view that all has now returned to normal in the Czechoslovak Capital following the 1968 crisis, in which the country's loyalty to the Pact was questioned.

## Social and Personal

Prof. O. Reverdin, President of the Consultative Assembly of the Council of Europe, yesterday called on Prime Minister Golda Meir. In the evening he attended a dinner tendered by Interior Minister Yosef Burg.

The Premier yesterday also received Chief Rabbi Dr. Moshe Rosen of Rumania and a delegation of Friends of Israel in the British Labour Party, composed of Members of Parliament, trade union leaders and professional men.

Labour Minister Yosef Almog and leading officials of his Ministry yesterday held a working session with his Canadian counterpart, Mr. Bryce MacKasey, and the Canadian Ambassador, Mr. C.E. McCaughey.

The Deputy-Minister of Labour of Turkey, Dr. Isik Rahan, yesterday called on Labour Minister Yosef Almog.

Foreign Minister Abba Eban yesterday received Mr. J. Stein, Chairman of the Jewish Organizations of America.

The Netherlands Ambassador and Mrs. G.J. Jongejans on Monday visited the pre-vocational training centre for underprivileged children operated by Keren Yaldenu in Romena, Jerusalem.

Dr. Heinz Karo and Dr. Bernard Haepel, both of Herzliya, have been made honorary members of the Civil Division of the Order of the British Empire for medical services to the British Embassy and community in Israel. They were handed their M.B.E. insignia by the British Ambassador, John Barnes, at his house in Ramat Gan.

Rabbi Dr. Immanuel Jakobovits, Chief Rabbi of the United Kingdom, yesterday visited the Hebrew University and was met by the President, Mr. Avraham Harman.

The 85th birthday of Mrs. Iram ("Rama") Lindheim, who was elected National President of Hadassah in 1926, was celebrated at a luncheon given in her honour yesterday at Belgian House (Hebrew University) in Jerusalem by the Hadassah Council in Israel.

Prof. Robert W. Tucker, Professor of International Relations at Johns Hopkins University, will deliver the second of three Samuel Paley lectures on "The Nixon Foreign Policy," under the auspices of the Hebrew University, at 6 p.m. today, in Room 112, Former Law Building, Givat Ram campus, Jerusalem.

Dr. A. Subrami will speak on "The Electronics Industry" at the Eilat Rotary Club, Appinger Hotel, at 1 p.m. today.

Mr. Joseph Cohen is to address the Jerusalem Rotary Club on "New Uses of Computers in Medicine," at a luncheon meeting at the Y.M.C.A. at 1 p.m. today.

## Pakistan again leaves Afro-Asian conference

CAIRO. — Pakistan yesterday walked out of the Afro-Asian conference here for the second time in two days to protest at the acceptance of four Bangia Deah observations.

Before the second walk-out, the leader of the Pakistani delegation, Mahmood Ali, made a 10-minute speech in which he said the conference secretariat had "tacitly endorsed Indian use of military force against Pakistan" by allowing the four from East Pakistan to sit in.

He said Pakistan was compelled to dissociate itself from the proceedings of the conference over the issue. After the speech the Pakistani delegation walked out of the conference hall.

They had returned following Monday's boycott after a plea from Mohamed Abdel Salam Zayat of Egypt, the chairman of the conference of the 63-nation Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Organization.

Ross Massoud, a member of the Pakistani delegation, said, "If the Dacca committee is accepted as a member of the organization, the next step will be to withdraw our membership." The delegation leader said they would be in town through the conference.

The secretary-general of the organization was said to be considering calling a meeting of heads of delegations to decide whether to accept the Dacca committee.

Bangia Deah, present for the second consecutive day, should be expelled in favour of Pakistan, which is a member of the 14-year-old organization. If they are expelled the Indian delegation has made it clear it would withdraw.

The Soviet Union, Poland and Mongolia voiced support for the Bangia Deah delegation Monday. Libya's delegation, which has not arrived, sent a cable to the organization saying it was boycotting the conference because the group representing Bangia Deah is present.

Algeria, one of the six speakers at yesterday morning's session, and the only one to speak about Bangia Deah, described India's military action leading to its creation as "an imperialist act which boils down to military interference in the internal affairs of another country."

Others who spoke yesterday included delegations from: Cambodia, which criticized the U.S. role in Southeast Asia; Guinea, which spoke against its neighbouring Portuguese-ruled colony; Syria which spoke of newly aggravated relations with Israel, and the liberation movement from the Portuguese and African colonies of Angola and Mozambique; and Cyprus, which warned that with the British being forced out of Malta, Cyprus would be the next target of "imperialist forces" in the Mediterranean.



Baton Rouge police officers drag a handcuffed black to a paddy wagon following a shootout that killed two Negroes and two policemen. The violence erupted Monday when police tried to clear a city street of an impromptu rally at which militants were demanding improved conditions in the city's black community. Mayor W. W. Dumas has in part blamed Black Muslims for the shooting, though several young Muslims deny any involvement of their organization. (AP photo)

## Queen Liz arson suspected

HONGKONG (AP). — The fire that destroyed the former luxury liner Queen Elizabeth here Sunday broke out simultaneously in four different areas of the huge 1,031-foot ship, it was reported yesterday by the "South China Morning Post."

The "Post's" report, quoting an official of the company owning the former pride of Britain's Atlantic merchant fleet, came as newspaper speculation of arson and sabotage grew in Hongkong.

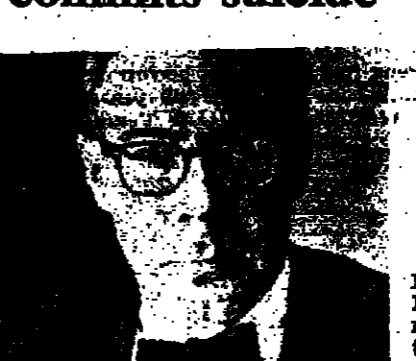
"Suspicious Mount Seawise Blaze was Sabotage," headlined the British-owned and published English-language "Post," using the name — Seawise University — given the ship after it was bought by shipping magnate C.Y. Tung. It had sailed here for conversion into a floating university.

"Sabotage?" headlined the English-language "Hongkong Standard" on its front-page, devoted entirely to the Queen Elizabeth fire.

ABOARD THE SHIP  
The "Post" quoted W.S. Fan, marine superintendent for the C.Y. Tung group's Island Navigation Corporation, as saying he had been aboard the ship at the time the blaze broke out at four different spots.

Fan could not be reached for confirmation, but another company officer, C.S. Wang, denied the report. Wang said he had not been aboard the former Queen Elizabeth when it caught fire.

## Pulitzer Prize winner Berryman commits suicide



JOHN BERRYMAN

MINNEAPOLIS (AP). — John Berryman, 57, Pulitzer Prize-winning poet and Regent Professor of Humanities at the University of Minnesota, committed suicide last week-end by leaping from a Minneapolis bridge into the Mississippi River. His body was found on the ice of the frozen river under the bridge between the university's east and west campuses.

Somebody saw him go to the bridge railing, wave farewell to no one in particular, and jump. He left no note, and the reason for his action was not known, according to the "International Herald-Tribune."

Born in McAlester, Oklahoma, Berryman received two B.A. degrees — one from Columbia University in 1934 and the second from Cambridge in 1938. Cambridge also gave him an Honorary Master's degree in 1965, the year he won the Pulitzer Prize for his "The 77 Dream Songs."

He also received the National Book Award, the Yale University Bollinger Prize for Poetry, the Shelley Memorial Award and the Harriet Monroe Memorial Award. Also well known as literary critic, fiction writer and biographer, one of his stories, "The Imaginary Jew," won the Keaton-Douglas Award, and his biography of Stephen Crane was published in the "American Men of Letters" series.

## Bonn Minister sees threat by extremists

BONN (AP). — Spanish, Greek, Palestinian and other foreign extremists present a growing security threat to West Germany, Interior Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher said yesterday.

Genscher told a news conference security authorities are increasingly concerned over small radical groups of foreigners "who misuse our hospitality to settle their own countries' differences here."

Presenting the 1969-1970 report of the Federal Office for State Security, Genscher said violent acts by foreign extremists increased from 65 in 1969 to 182 in 1970.

Palestine liberationist Arabs and Spaniards hostile to the Madrid Government each were involved in 49 incidents in 1970. Another 43 acts were carried out by Greek opponents of the Athens military government. Expatriate groups ranging from Croatian nationalist Yugoslavs to radical Iranian students were responsible for another 41 acts.

The incidents include violence during mass demonstrations, bombing and explosives attacks on foreign embassies, banks and travel bureaus, assassination threats and assaults. West Germany has more than two million foreign workers.

## Andrew Wyeth to paint Nixon

CHADDYS FORD, Pennsylvania (AP). — Artist Andrew Wyeth said Monday he has been selected to paint the official portrait of President Nixon.

Mr. Wyeth, one of America's foremost realist painters, said he was chosen by the President's wife.

## Greek Cypriot guard shot

NICOSIA, Cyprus (AP). — A young Greek Cypriot National Guardman on duty along the "Green Line" dividing the rival Greek and Turkish Cypriot sectors of Nicosia was shot dead Monday, a Cyprus government statement said.

This was the first serious shooting incident along the Green Line in more than two years. Armed Greek and Turkish Cypriot soldiers are constantly on guard along the line which bisects the old walled city.

A Cyprus Government statement said the incident occurred when "a Turkish Cypriot fired two bursts of automatic weapon fire, with no cause whatsoever, against National Guardsmen standing in the vicinity of the Green Line."

The statement said the United Nations Peace Force was investigating the incident.

## Saigon troops quit, shocking Cambodians

SVAY RIENG, Cambodia (Reuter). — Thousands of refugees yesterday streamed towards the South Vietnamese border and safety after Saigon troops shocked the Cambodian military leadership by suddenly pulling out of a joint operation.

The unexpected withdrawal from the Kratie region of eastern Cambodia was another blow to the shaky alliance between Cambodia and its neighbour.

Well-informed sources in the chief town of the Svay Rieng border province said Cambodian commanders were given no advance notice of the pullout, which began last Friday and forced Cambodia's own weak and exposed units to retreat.

In Saigon, a military spokesman confirmed that South Vietnamese troops were abandoning their bases in eastern Cambodia and said the withdrawal was based on "tactical considerations."

Military observers said the South Vietnamese force, numbering about 4,000 men, had probably gone to reinforce defences around Saigon during the Vietnamese new year, Tet, when the Vietcong usually step up their offensive.

In Saigon, the U.S. military command announced that a Communist surface-to-air missile site in Laos fired at an American F-4 Phantom jet Monday in the first such attack in nearly a year.

A command spokesman said the Phantom was strafing Communist positions and storage areas in the lower panhandle of Laos Monday morning when two missiles were fired. The American pilot saw the missiles approaching and avoided them, the spokesman said.

Our sincerest condolences to our partner and dear friend  
**Mr. JOSEPH ROSENBACH**  
and his family  
on the passing away of his beloved wife  
and our friend  
**Mrs. BETTY ROSENBACH**  
American Near East Corp.  
(ISRAEL) Ltd. and  
Daughter-Companies  
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Th. Grubner G. Ben-Itto

Our sincerest condolences to  
**Mr. JOSEPH ROSENBACH**  
and his family  
on the passing away of his beloved wife  
**Mrs. Betty Rosenbach**  
A.N.E.C. CHEMICALS  
Management & Staff

With deep sorrow we announce the sudden death of our dear brother, brother-in-law and uncle  
**Aharon Ben Yaacov (Erich Jacobson)**  
of BEERSHEBA at the age of 65 years.  
In the name of the family in Israel, England and Sweden  
Walter and Fritz Jacobson  
Haifa and Tivon  
The funeral has already taken place.

## Bergus takes leave of Cairo

CAIRO (AP). — Donald C. Bergus, chief of the U.S. interests section in Cairo, bid an emotional farewell to his staff yesterday and boarded a plane for Europe, where he plans to spend a few days before heading home to serve briefly as diplomat in residence at the University of South Carolina.

Mr. Bergus was seen off by his staff of some 20 Americans and their families. No Egyptian officials saw him off, but Mr. Bergus had earlier paid a personal farewell to President Anwar Sadat.

His replacement, Joseph M. Greene Jr., former No. 2 man for U.S. embassies in London and New Delhi, was due in Cairo at the end of the month, a spokesman said.

Mr. Bergus, who served in Egypt as a political officer for four years and then on the Egypt desk in Washington, returned to Cairo in August 1967, after the Six Day war, at his own request. Fluent in Arabic, and known by many Egyptian officials, he said: "If ever I felt there was a slot I could fill, this was it."

## 25 firms added to Arab blacklist

AMMAN, Jordan (AP). — The Jordan Government yesterday blacklisted 25 Western companies after charging them with violating anti-Israeli Arab boycott regulations.

Finance Minister Anis Moashar announced that 12 American companies, six British, four French, two Swiss and one Austrian were banned because they traded with the Israelis.

The blacklisted American companies included Sears Roebuck Overseas, and its branch in Hong Kong, RCA Corporation and Zenith Corporation, among others.

The Minister also announced blacklisting of four Greek freighters, three British, three Liberian, three Dutch and one Panamanian for alleged dealing with Israel.

## E. Germany calls for recognition

BERLIN (AP). — Chairman Walter Ulbricht of the East German State Council called on Western nations Monday to recognize his nation on the basis of newly signed agreements on West Berlin.

Mr. Ulbricht said the growing political position of East Germany as well as its position in the heart of Europe means that the realization of European security cannot be achieved without the sovereignty accorded his nation, according to the news agency ADN.

## Dollar hits lowest level in month

LONDON (Reuter). — The value of the American dollar yesterday sank to its lowest level since the U.S. currency was devalued last mid-day as the only currencies against which the dollar showed any improvement were the Japanese yen, sterling and the Italian lira. But even these gains for the dollar were only slight.

The fall in the dollar's value came during a day of increased activity in the currency markets with indications that some investors were moving out of dollars and into Swiss francs and German marks. It was a switch from dollars into other currencies which led the U.S. to devalue its currency.

While the dollar was losing its value, so too was gold. Its price dropped heavily in the bullion markets yesterday as speculators decided to sell out and take their profits.

The Ministry for Foreign Affairs  
The Director-General and staff of  
the Ministry for Foreign Affairs  
share the grief of  
**David Catrivas**  
who mourns the death of his  
**MOTHER**

We deeply regret to announce the death, after a short illness, of my beloved wife, my good daughter and sister  
**RUTH BERLINER**  
née SCHWARZ  
She bequeathed her body to science.  
Erich Berliner  
Hedda Schwarz  
Herbert Schwarz

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JOY • MCINTOSH • STANTON

**Adat Shalom Synagogue**  
The Conservative Congregation of Rehovot  
ANNOUNCES  
the presentation of a  
**SEFER TORA**  
by the OHR Kodesh Congregation of Chevy Chase, Maryland, U.S.A.  
to take place today Wednesday, January 12, 1972,  
at 8.45 p.m. at the Eran Eritz Hall, 183b Rehov Herzl, Rehovot.  
The public is invited.

# Congressmen charge: U.S. wide open to attack from South

WASHINGTON (Reuter). — The U.S. air defence system is virtually useless, especially along the country's southern border from Florida to California, according to a Congressional report published yesterday.

The report by the House Armed Services Committee followed an inquiry into an incident last October 26, when a Cuban strliner flew to within 40 kms. of New Orleans, Louisiana, before being discovered.

The plane was not detected until its pilot radioed the airport for landing instructions. The 21 Cubans aboard were trying to attend an international sugar conference in New Orleans but were refused entry because they had no visas.

After hearing evidence on the incident from military officials in charge of the U.S. air defence system, the report concluded:

"There is a 1,500-mile (2,400 km.) opening in our air defence on the southern U.S. perimeter between Florida and California. The area is virtually devoid of military surveillance and air defence command and control.

"The Cuba flight demonstrated that any potential enemy possessing the capability could make a strike through our southern border to a high priority target in the heart of the country with little risk of being detected in advance."

The committee blamed budget reductions and delays in developing new radar equipment for the gaps in the defence system, and urged immediate deployment of new radar equipment to improve the area's defences.

According to committee witnesses, the Cuban Government notified the Federal Aviation Administration of the flight on the morning of October 26. Later Havana said the aircraft had not left, although it had taken off almost three hours before.

The report noted the incident was similar to one in 1969 when a Cuban pilot defected to the U.S. in a Soviet Mig jet and landed at Homestead air force base, Florida, without being spotted.

President Nixon was in Key Biscayne at the time and his personal jet was parked at the Homestead base.

# SECURITY PRETEXTS DETAIN SCIENTISTS IN RUSSIA

By LEONARD SCHROETER

WORD just received from Moscow of a People's Court decision, highlights a new and ominous problem in the unrelenting effort of Soviet Jews to secure their right to leave the Soviet Union. The case—unique in the annals of Soviet law and the Jewish repatriation movement—was filed on November 23rd, and decided in summary fashion on the same day by the Court of the Kirovsky Region (Moscow). One of four identical suits brought by Vladimir Slepak, Victor Polisky, Ilena Polakaya, and Mikhail Klatchkin, it placed squarely in issue the Soviet effort to prevent some Jews from being granted their right to leave on the grounds that their departure would constitute a security risk for the U.S.S.R.

Although the court's decision applied only to the petition of Mikhail Klatchkin, similar results are imminently expected as to the other three. Klatchkin, a highly trained scientist, contended that in 1966 he signed a routine security agreement in connection with his engineering work at a Moscow area industrial plant. Such agreements provide that the employee will not discuss technical details associated with the plant. No provisions were included, and no oral warnings were given, that upon completion of employment there were any restrictions on leaving the U.S.S.R. However, when he requested an exit visa from O.V.I.R. (The Department for Visas and Registrations of the Ministry of the Interior) he was advised that he had no right to leave because he had signed an agreement clearing him for "secret work." Klatchkin contended that he had no way to become aware of the restriction on his freedom of movement, it not having been included in the agreement or published in government regulation, and that he had never been advised of such a consequence until he applied to O.V.I.R. Thus the agreement was invalid under Section 37 of the Civil Code



Milovidov Lokshin

of the R.S.F.S.R. (Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic). This provides that "a transaction entered into under the influence of a mistake of a substantial kind" will be declared invalid at the instance of the party acting under the influence of the mistake.

The background of the case, and the problem it poses, has grave significance for Soviet Jews as well as the scientific community. It is no coincidence that scientists comprise much of the leadership of the Jewish repatriation movement and the democratic movement in the Soviet Union. Among the foremost activists of the Jewish movement must be numbered four Moscow scientists—Vladimir Slepak, Victor Polisky, Vladimir Prestin and Pavel Abramovitch. Yet all four, and three of their wives, are present victims of the Soviet claim that their "secret work" prevents them from leaving. Others prominent in the Jewish resistance such as Klatchkin, and Gavriel Shapiro, are similarly situated.

Television research Slepak, a 44-year-old radio (electronic) engineer, has worked in planning and use of control equipment for TV research. From 1967 to 1968, while at the Scientific Institute for TV Research, he signed a security agreement (in the U.S.S.R. there are three categories of security status, in all of which there are routine security prohibitions against discussion, use of documents, etc. However, since applications for exit visas commenced, the K.G.B. has insisted that associated with each class are restrictions against leaving the U.S.S.R. even after completion of the work or resignation. These restrictions, although unpublished, are said to run from three to five years.)

Slepak, as chief of a laboratory for development of TV and impulse apparatus; as the author of nine articles in "closed" Soviet journals; and the person responsible for issuance of a patent, worked in an installation where his work was classified as Class I security. In 1968, he resigned also choosing not to complete his doctorate because of his involvement in the Jewish movement. He worked in the Geophysics Trust, a non-security position from which he was fired in March, 1970 for requesting a character reference—a prerequisite for O.V.I.R. application. He then did non-security work in the Special Design Bureau of the Institute of Organic Chemistry of the Russian Academy, planning nuclear magnetic resonance, until in September, 1971, he was forced to resign. One of the organizers and signers of the historic Letter of 99 on March 10, 1970 (in which Moscow Jews openly criticized and attacked a stage-managed press conference of Soviet Jews denying anti-Semitism), Slepak has participated in virtually every Moscow petition and demonstration since that time.

He was jailed from March 26 to April 10, 1971, after demonstrations and sit-ins. U.S.S.R. Procurator-General, concerning detention of Jewish political prisoners, and maintained a 12-day jail hunger strike. On June 15, 1970 (the day of the Leningrad hijacking arrests) the K.G.B. searched his apartment. Interrogated numerous times by the K.G.B., he was summoned in September, 1970, as a witness against the Leningrad defendants but refused to cooperate. Although no reason was given by O.V.I.R. when he was first refused an exit visa, the eight subsequent refusals have all orally been stated to be the security regulations. Originally, K.G.B. advised that he would be issued a visa three years from the date of his 1968 resignation from his "security" job. That time having now passed, the K.G.B. still cites security reasons. These appear no more valid than the classification of his original employment as top secret.

Ulpian teacher Slepak's case is similar to Victor Polisky's. Polisky, a 41-year-old physical engineer with a doctorate in photo-electronics, has taught at the Institute for Energetics and, while chief of a laboratory doing research in non-destructive tension, signed a security agreement. Demoted after asking for his O.V.I.R.-required character reference, he was forced to resign in March, 1971 and since then has taught at one of Moscow's dozen burgeoning Hebrew ulpanes. Like Slepak, he has signed all recent petitions, demonstrated, been arrested, and has led delegations of protest to Russian officials. Refused exit visa permission, he has been given the routine "security" explanation, even though he had originally been told that his restrictions ceased when he terminated his laboratory work, and though he has presented evidence that his research did not involve security issues. Like Slepak, Prestin Abramovitch, Klatchkin and Shapiro, he was one of 11 signers of a November 10th letter to the Committee on State Security which criticized the "stereotyped refusal (that) you are all working in places handling secret work." Labelling this decision as "irresponsible," the signers state that their being permitted to leave will not disturb U.S.S.R. security and that they will prove with reasonable evidence that this is the case. They have had no answer. In a recent telephone conversation, Polisky said: "We are in their power. If they want to keep us a year, they keep us a year. If they want to keep us three years, they will keep

us three years. We can do nothing about it. But we want our situation to be known throughout the world."

Thirty-seven-year-old Vladimir Prestin, an electrical engineer, the author of numerous articles and the holder of three patents, worked in "closed" (security) institutions until 1969 when he resigned because of his Jewish involvement. Since then he has worked at the Geophysical Trust and at the Computer Centre, where he was forced to resign because of his activities. He, too, now teaches Hebrew in a Moscow ulpan, and has joined the petitions, demonstrations and jail terms of his colleagues. He has been refused four times by O.V.I.R. on security grounds, and though originally told that he could leave in April, 1972, the K.G.B. has recently extended that time. His wife, Ilena, also an electrical engineer, is in a similar situation. So is Pavel Abramovitch, a 32-year-old radio engineer and expert in computers, who worked from 1962-1970 in a closed institute of computer research. Forced to resign from a non-security computer job in September, he too teaches at an ulpan. Although he signed a security agreement, Abramovitch, whose Jewish activist record is similar to his companions, has vigorously insisted that the K.G.B. is wholly unable to prove that his work was secret or had top security implications.

Fear of obscurantism It is commonly believed in Jewish circles, as well as in scientific ones in the Soviet Union, that the "security" reason is a pretext to prevent emigration. Soviet scientists are concerned about official use of such an explanation because of their efforts to free Soviet science from its blanket of secrecy and obscurantism. Deprived for years of contacts with their foreign colleagues, and arbitrarily assigned to military-oriented research, some Soviet scientists, in recent years, have valiantly sought to limit K.G.B. security control of their activities. Some eminent Soviet physicists like Andrei D. Sakharov, Andrei N. Tverdokhleb and Valery N. Chulidze, founded and led the Soviet Committee on Human Rights which has energetically championed the right of Jews to leave.

Sakharov, and others, have composed an appeal of scientists, stating: "It is in seeking exchange of information and ideas that we come up against the greatest stumbling block in our country. Truthful information about our shortcomings and negative phenomena is classified as secret. Exchange of information with foreign countries is restricted... Freedom of information and creativity are necessary to the

intelligentsia because of the very nature of its work, because of its social function. The State, however, counteracts this and brings to bear all kinds of restrictive measures, administrative pressure, dismissal from work, and even court trials."

Little wonder, then, that there is deep concern about Soviet limitations on the mobility of scientists. These restrictions amount practically to detention and are akin to arrest.

Security reasons There are those who defend restrictions on the right to leave when the restraints are for reasons of State security, as a justifiable limitation of the human right. The classic 1963 U.N. "Study of Discrimination in Respect of the Right to Everyone to Leave Any Country, Including his Own" by Judge Jose D. Ingles acknowledges that such restrictions are not unusual. Many countries refuse permission to leave on the ground of national security, and a few countries prevent the departure of persons with high technical or scientific skills or qualifications. Judge Ingles criticizes such limitations, asserting that the national security claim can only be made where the person's activities are punishable under penal law. As to scientists working on vital defence projects, the U.N. study requires that any limitation on the right to leave must be part of the contract of employment and must end with the termination of employment. As to the contention that people may possess military or state secrets, Judge Ingles places a heavy burden upon the State to justify any restraint by meeting "the test of clear and pressing danger to the national security."

Gavriel Shapiro is one of those detained. He worked as a chemical engineer without access to secret documents. He was given the "security" reason long after O.V.I.R. had rejected his earlier applications for security control of their activities. Some eminent Soviet physicists like Andrei D. Sakharov, Andrei N. Tverdokhleb and Valery N. Chulidze, founded and led the Soviet Committee on Human Rights which has energetically championed the right of Jews to leave.

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# Nubar Gulbenkian dies at 75

ANNES, France (Reuter). — International businessman and multimillionaire Nubar Gulbenkian, who died here early yesterday, aged 75, was famous for the fact that he never paid a bill without checking its single item.

After hearing evidence on the incident from military officials in charge of the U.S. air defence system, the report concluded:

"There is a 1,500-mile (2,400 km.) opening in our air defence on the southern U.S. perimeter between Florida and California. The area is virtually devoid of military surveillance and air defence command and control.



He was born in Istanbul in 1896 and left Turkey with his father, Calouste Gulbenkian, multi-millionaire magnate, in 1901 and was educated at Harrow school and Trinity College, Cambridge, in England, and Bonn University.

His father, who died in 1955 at the age of 86, amassed a fortune estimated to be about \$300m., mainly from a five per cent holding in the Anglo-Persian Petroleum Corporation and from

holdings in other oil enterprises scattered throughout the Middle East. From the nature of his holdings, he was known as "Mr. Five Per Cent."

On his death, Calouste Gulbenkian left the bulk of his fortune for the establishment of a foundation, later known as the Calouste Gulbenkian Foundation with headquarters in Lisbon, with the purpose of assisting in international artistic, scientific and charitable projects.

Nubar Gulbenkian was attached to the French Ministry of Supply (petroleum section) from 1917 until 1921, and between 1922 and 1926 he was connected with the Royal Dutch Shell group.

In 1926 he was appointed an honorary commercial attaché to the Iranian Embassy, but in 1931 he surrendered his Iranian passport when he was relieved of his post by Dr. Mossadek, then Premier, following an oil dispute between Persia and the Anglo-Iranian oil company. His father, who held a similar post in Paris, took similar action when he, too, was told his services were no longer required.

Mr. Gulbenkian resumed Turkish nationality in 1954 under a new law superseding an act of 1920. In the following year he was appointed by the Turkish government as an honorary counsellor to its London embassy.

In 1965 he published his autobiography "Pantaxaria," a word which he invented, based on Greek, which he defined as "keeping people on their toes." In the book he made a forceful and detailed attack on the trustees of the Gulbenkian Foundation.

China in 1944-45. He became a commander of the People's Liberation Army in 1941, and, after the Communist takeover, was one of the 10 men appointed marshals when the rank was created.

During 1966 and 1967, Chen Yi, a magistrate's son who wrote poetry in his spare time and liked chess and football, was accused by Red Guards of opposing Chairman Mao, responsibility for a revisionist foreign policy, and anti-Maoist views on the role of the arts.

Because of his liking for flamboyant clothes, white suits and Italian shoes, he was also criticized for his personal habits.

For a time in August 1967, the Foreign Ministry was taken over by Red Guards.

Both Premier Zhou and Madame Mao came to Chen's defence during this period. Mao himself was quoted in the Red Guard newspaper, "Storm," in November 1967 as saying "how can Chen be struck down? He has been with us 40 years and has so many achievements. He has lost 27 pounds (12 kilo) in weight. I cannot show him to foreign guests in this condition."

Chen resumed his duties as Foreign Minister, a post he had held since 1958. A man of action, who as a military commander fought both Japanese and Kuomintang forces, he was not considered an ideologist and deferred to Premier Zhou in such matters.



# CHINESE MOURN CHEN YI

BY JAMES FRINGLE

BEIJING (Reuter). — The Chinese people on Monday mourned the death of Foreign Minister Chen Yi, who died here on January 6, aged 75, (as reported in our second edition yesterday).

Chinese leaders, including Chairman Mao Tse-tung and Madame Song Ching-ling, the widow of Sun Yat-sen — the founder of modern China — and now a Deputy Chairman of the People's Republic, attended a ceremony on Monday in a spacious cemetery of fallen revolutionaries in Western Peking to pay their last respects.

Princess Norodom Sihanouk, Premier Zhou En-lai and Chairman Mao's wife also attended the ceremony.

Chairman Mao expressed sympathy for Chen's widow, former actress Chen Chang-Chien and her two children, in a small message to the New China News Agency.

Chen Yi, who washed dishes and loaded barges in France as a young man to pay for his education, died of cancer.

Although Chen had rarely been famous in public since 1969 he was

believed to have survived politically despite strong attacks on his policies by the Red Guards during the cultural revolution.

Chen had been ill for some time and acting Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei had been performing his duties for the past few years.

Western diplomats in Peking said yesterday they felt sure Chen would still have been directing his country's foreign affairs at the time of his death had his health been sound.

They said Chinese officials had let it be known in recent months that Chen was a "loyal and correct" man.

Premier Zhou, addressing the ceremony, spoke of his "profound grief" at Chen's death.

Born in the Western province of Szechuan, Chen went to France in 1919 where he met the young Zhou En-lai.

He joined the Chinese Communist Party in 1923 and led various military and revolutionary groups in central China during the civil war period, heading one of the guerrilla units left behind when the main Communist forces made their famous long march to Northwest

China in 1944-45. He became a commander of the People's Liberation Army in 1941, and, after the Communist takeover, was one of the 10 men appointed marshals when the rank was created.

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# WHY THEY CAME FROM STRASBOURG

AMID the wreckage of Jewish life after World War II, a few communities reorganized themselves quickly and efficiently, and a flourishing activity was soon resumed. One of these communities was that of Strasbourg, in Alsace, centre of Jewish settlement for almost 1,000 years.

During World War II, a thousand of its Jews lost their lives; the remainder were expelled, but after the war they returned — together with others — and the community now numbers 12,000.

There has been a considerable immigration to Israel from Strasbourg, especially since the Six Day War, and it is this phenomenon that is carefully examined by one of these immigrants, Dr. Lucien Lazare (now the headmaster of the Alliance secondary school in Jerusalem) in *Bi-Tfutzot ha-Golah* (published by the World Zionist Organization's Department for Organization and Information).

Before World War II, he writes, Strasbourg was a typical French community. It tended to be enveloped in its own problems, indifferent to the Jewish world, satisfied in the afterglow of emancipation, endeavouring to avoid notice during periods of anti-Semitism, subject to slow assimilation.

The old-timers were far from happy with the arrival of new Jewish settlers from East and Central Europe during the inter-war period and sought to exclude them from the community and its amenities (including the cemetery). At first they hardly reacted even to the Nazi threat. The outstanding features were a model network of philanthropic institutions and a fine youth centre run by the community.



Geoffrey Wigoder's JEWISH SCENE

Those who came before 1967 tended to start elsewhere in Israel and gravitate to Jerusalem; since 1967 the newcomers have moved straight to Jerusalem. Because of their educational attainments, 60 per cent of the Strasbourg Jews have retained their same professions in Israel. Others (students, clerks, etc.) have gone into agriculture, social work, etc.

### Dynamic restoration

After World War II, the work of reconstituting the community was carried out with exemplary dynamism. The former divisions between the older-established families and more recent comers fell away in the light of the common sufferings both had endured. In 1958 an imposing communal centre — the largest in Europe — was opened. In the late 1950s and early 1960s new arrivals from North Africa were welcomed and absorbed. Among the institutions founded were a full Jewish school, an Ort vocational school, two yeshivot, students' hostels, etc.

In other words, the emphasis of communal activity was now on educational and cultural rather than philanthropic projects. There were many teachers in the community, and the university established an important centre for Jewish studies. The staff members were highly influential in all Jewish intellectual circles in the town.

A sixth of the Jews (2,000) are from North Africa. To some extent they and the religious families rate

ed the falling birthrate pattern of Strasbourg's Jews — but overall fertility is still only 8 per thousand compared with 12 per thousand for the city as a whole. Despite all the educational accomplishments, there is still a high intermarriage rate — no less than 40 per cent. Intermarriage and emigration account for the gradually declining size of the community (and for its advancing average age).

Dr. Lazare's survey on immigration is based on a questionnaire answered by 69 Strasbourg families who are now in Israel. Over half of them have come since the Six Day War. The few cases of emigration reported relate to those who came to Israel before 1967. Although generally speaking immigration was not in groups, the desire to remain in touch with one another was one factor in concentrating half of the Strasbourg Jews in Jerusalem (another presumably

have been sparked off spontaneously (many of the immigrants come from the same socio-economic environment).

One reason for the immigration, he believes, was the awareness of the events that have overtaken the Jewish people in our times. These people had lived through the Holocaust, but the moral of those events was realized only after a long process. Various reasons were found for postponing a decision: hesitations in face of the unknown, debts, studies and so on. A strong Jewish identity was shown by the increased interest in Jewish studies and Jewish life. But until 1967 there was no further traumatic event to serve as a catalyst.

Another incentive to immigration was the future of the children. The recurrent theme found in interviewing Strasbourg Jews in Israel was their fear of mixed marriage. They had seen that even a comprehensive Jewish education and family life was not sufficient guarantees against this, and that only by going to Israel could they see secure against such an eventuality.

They inculcated in their children the desire to settle in Israel as soon as they had completed secondary school. The date when the child reached the age of 18 was a moment of truth for many families. In some cases the child went ahead; in others this was the signal for the entire family to make the move.

### Effect of war

The third motivation was the impact of the Six Day War. Without this experience, Dr. Lazare feels sure, many families now in Israel would still be in Strasbourg. At the same time, events inside France had an influence.

On the one hand there was economic prosperity (the immigrants were all in a comfortable position in Strasbourg) but on the other there were threatening political clouds — De Gaulle's break with Israel and certain veiled anti-Semitic manifestations in its wake; the increase of anti-Israel attitudes in the organs of mass communication and among the students; the growth of New Left viewpoints; and the awareness that anti-Zionism was all too often a cloak for anti-Semitism.

All this made little or no difference in everyday life, but it led to uneasiness and uncertainty — not in itself enough to lead to emigration, but significant in conjunction with other factors.

And finally, he notes, the successful and speedy absorption and settlement of those who came shortly after the Six Day War had a positive impact on those who were still toying with the idea. All in all, this "success story" in the field of immigration makes rewarding and encouraging reading.

# Political inertia, cynicism, the current mood FRANCE IS AN ISLAND

By MAX BELOFF

THE highest circles have decided that since Britain and France are to be partners in the European Common Market, other contacts between the two countries, including a lecture tour on British institutions and on the British view of Europe which took me to Paris and half a dozen provincial French universities in the east and south of the country, was no doubt a very minor contribution to this objective. But it did provide a chance to check on some impressions about France today.

The overriding impression is the degree to which France — with the particular exclusion of Paris — has become a highly inward-looking country and one which is insulated in a variety of ways from the main preoccupations and trends of thought in the contemporary world. I felt this as in no other period in the recent past, and it appears to have come about despite the De Gaulle emphasis on France's world-role.

My assertion may be held to be curious from two points of view. If it is France which has claimed to be the epitome of the European spirit — only lifting the veto on Britain's entry into the Common Market when convinced that it had become "European" enough, it is also France which is looked at from overseas as an exemplar by those who believe in cultural penetration. Indeed, by "aid" standards, France comes out very high as far as the "Third World" is concerned.

Yet, when talking to university audiences in particular, although not exclusively, I got the feeling that all this is somehow very peripheral to the real concerns of the French. If knowledge of other European countries — serious study of their languages, histories and institutions is the test — then Britain is a much more "European" country than France. British interest in French affairs has not relaxed during the period of partial political estrangement. But France's interest in Britain, so marked during the 19th century, is now virtually non-existent.

### Home affairs first

Although the French do a great deal in their former colonial empire overseas — particularly in Africa — and retain considerable political influence as a result, little over-spill of the interest — then Britain is a much of interest is shown by the government, and bureaucracy seems to the intellectuals. Algeria and Vietnam were certainly traumatic experiences which left their legacy in literature, not least in the imaginative variety. But somehow the traumas have been overcome and domestic things now predominate.

There is a lack of willingness to see the relations between France and other countries in terms of any world view. Instead there is impa-

tiency with any suggestion that economic, monetary, technological, or environmental programmes can today only make sense in world terms.

This inwardness is fortified by the French preference for dealing with abstract conceptions rather than with concrete realities. Arguments on policy tend to get away from "who will benefit, and by how much" to the higher plane of whether what is proposed fits in with the guiding concepts of "Europe" or "national sovereignty" or whatever else is thought to be appropriate.

In this respect a tour of French universities is a reminder of the way in which the French can victimize themselves, even in domestic matters, by adhering to abstract ideas which can be derived from their own national tradition when a more pragmatic people would take into account experience elsewhere, and look at what they were trying to do with some regard to the possible results. The outside world looked at the 1968 Paris events with a mixture of fascination and horror and then, since the regime survived, decided that nothing much had happened at all. But what has happened in the universities since 1968 is important when trying to understand France's current mood and its prospects. The 1968 events meant the end of the idea that student population growth — common to most parts of the world — could be either limited or channelled into particular fields. Instead, republican logic was held to entail that any holder of a school-leaving certificate whatever the subjects and grades was entitled to university entrance in any faculty of his or her choice.

### Not enough teachers

Because the examination standard has been falling and because the state has been unable to increase the number of teachers to meet the consequent growth of students, the result has been to make a mockery of much undergraduate instruction. In comparison to the British university staff ratio of one to less than 10, the French equivalent is optimistically calculated at one to 40. And the French universities have not been helped by the imposition of a compulsory system of representation of both students and junior staff — even on the highest academic councils.

Those who feel responsible for the fields of education where true expertise is necessary — such as medicine — get around the situation, notably by getting rid of a high proportion of students at the end of their first year. But this in turn is denounced as being "undemocratic." The social dangers of having large numbers of failed students around, plus many who qualify in such subjects as sociology and psychology — for whom little employment exists — should be obvious enough. But apart from "reactionaries," who frankly envy the British, the implications are scarcely taken into account. To do so would mean



PROF. MAX BELOFF

admitting that France is not unique and is unable to be so.

One is prompted to ask where France is going to get a new elite in the next generation to steer it through problems which may be no less difficult than those of the present. The answer is that the best students — those from middle-class homes who are reasonably well aware of what is going on — will go for the *Grandes Ecoles*, the *Ecole Polytechnique*, the *Ecole Normale Supérieure*, etc. These establishments have been allowed to retain

selection of students and are thus more than ever in a superior bracket. Thus, by adhering to the principle of equality, the French are increasing the divisions in their own society by being obliged to fall back on elite institutions out of a sense of mere self-preservation. This example could be extended to other institutions.

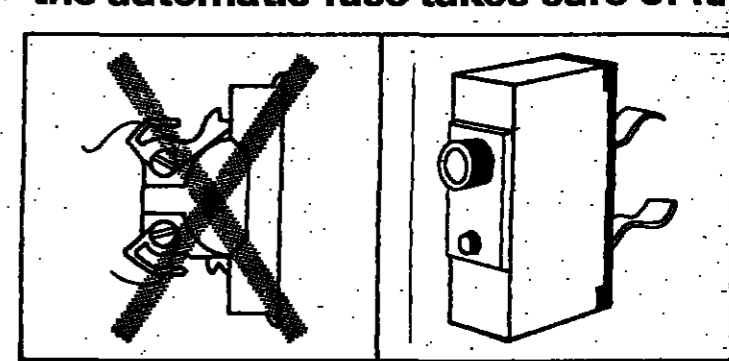
The other main impression is that while Britain has a proportion of "alienated youth" — believers in "participation" or "direct action" and even those who adhere to the idea of "contracting out" — the ordinary processes of parliamentary government still command interest and attention, and the British political parties do not suffer, apart from a failure to recruit, from the lack of a real feeling for the system, and of a real feeling for parliamentary institutions, which is the principal legacy of the country's political vicissitudes over the past few decades. It is not merely the existence of financial and other scandals that is rather frightening, but the assumption that such things are normal.

The contrast between so much that is done well in France and the cynicism about politics plus the intellectual inertia of much of the intelligentsia is a vivid one.

The old cliché about the abstract intelligence of the French and the pragmatism of the British hits one with a new awareness. Nothing is as important as that France should cease to be an island.

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# What to 'FLU' about

## Police asked to go easy on used-car dealers

## Farming encyclopaedia second volume out

# Notice to Alfa Romeo

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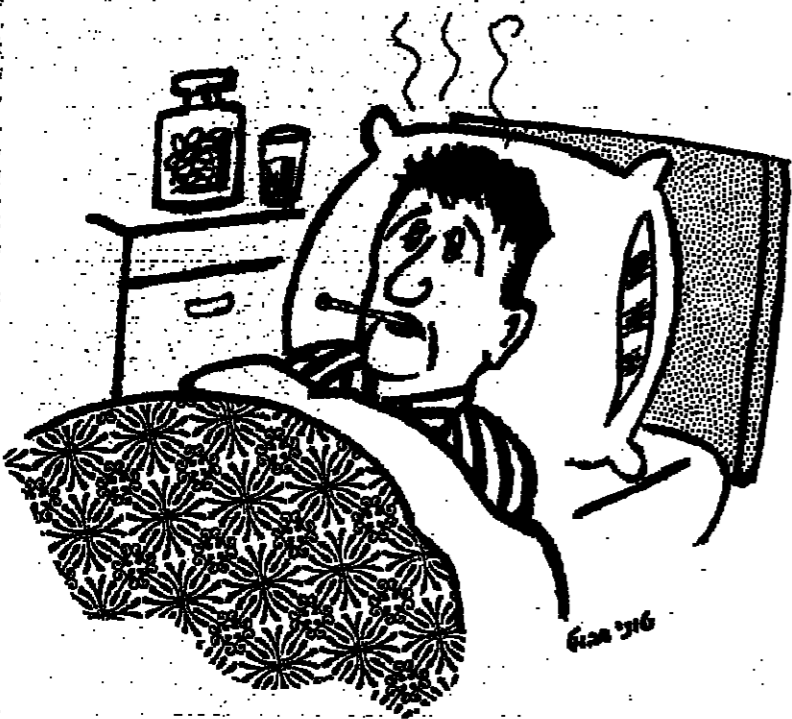
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By JENNIE TARABULOS

THE influenza season is with us again. And again, with aching muscles, high temperature and watery eyes, I turn wretchedly to the most overworked medical specialist of the 20th century—the virus.

Just what is a virus? Unlike bacteria, those one-celled organisms, viruses are tiny, complex and elusive protein structures. No one can prove a virus is either a live particle or an inanimate chemical; it acts like both. An odd and dangerous characteristic of viruses is their need of living cells in order to reproduce. Bacteria multiply independently; viruses use our cells.

When a virus attacks us, it immediately enters our cells, and there it acts as a maverick. Within a few hours, by directing the cell's mechanism, the virus creates new infectious particles called virions. These virions leave the cell carrying their infectious load, and enter other cells. There they repeat the cycle.

Influenza virus is a bit and run type. It strikes swiftly, then carries on. During one or two days' rapid incubation, it infects most of the cells it is destined to infect. Only after this do the first symptoms of chill, fatigue and sudden fever appear. By then it is too late to stop influenza from running its course.

All you can do is go to bed, wallow in misery and try to alleviate your symptoms while waiting till new cells replace those the virus has destroyed in the respiratory tract. Antibiotics are helpless against the virus. They are only effective in cases of secondary infection.

Under the electron microscope, influenza virus resembles shiny drops of mercury on black velvet. The particles are about 100 millionths of a millimetre in size. First isolated in 1933, three groups, A, B, C, have been identified since then. Sub-types are numerous. Vaccines were first tested in 1936, and today they are very sophisticated, containing antibodies against several strains of flu virus.

What happens if you get vaccinated in time? Antibodies in the vaccine constantly police our circulation. On meeting intruding virions, they neutralize them instantly before they have a chance to enter and infect cells. But vaccines are no sure guarantee because the strains against which they protect may not include the particular strain you have got. Viruses continually create new strains. Even if they work, vaccines give you immunity for only a few months.

Viruses are dynamic, unpredictable particles. They can lie latent in a cell for a long time in an uneasy truce, carrying on a cold war. Under certain physical conditions they undergo a transformation. Suddenly active, they reproduce into infectious particles that burst out to infect new cells.

Sixty per cent of all illness is caused by viruses. Polio, measles, hepatitis, mumps, and rabies are some of the illnesses caused. Plants and animals get viruses too. In Israel, farmers are harassed by the virus of foot and mouth disease of cattle and Newcastle disease of fowl.

But colds and influenza are the most widespread viral diseases. Aside from usual health precautions, can you do anything to avoid them? No. As one scientist put it, aside from disrupting community services in an epidemic, uncomplicated influenza disturbs no one but the patient. The word influenza comes from the Italian *influenza di freddo* which means an influenza of coldness. So each winter, you can either escape to Tahiti, or stay home and risk influenza. If you do get it, just go to bed and wait until it runs its course. What the virus does in two days takes about two weeks to shake off. Then you're immune — till next winter.

Jerusalem Post Reporter  
TEL AVIV. — The Municipality has asked the police to be lenient about summoning car dealers for trading without a licence until it makes arrangements to move the used car lots to the Extra Quarter.

The car dealers had threatened to turn Kikar Malchei Yisrael, outside City Hall, into the country's largest car lot in a unique protest park-in, if something is not done about their predicament. The city refuses to give them business permits as long as they are located within residential districts or where they can cause traffic tie-ups. The police keep fining them for doing business without a licence.

The Mayor had promised them a 50-dunam area in the projected industrial sector of the Extra Quarter, but the District Planning Commission has so far failed to approve his plan, although the Town Planning Commission has ratified it. Thus the car dealers continue to pay fines and are yet unable to move.

Jerusalem Post Reporter  
TEL AVIV. — The second volume of the "Agricultural Encyclopaedia" has now been published, five years after the first. Prof. Haim Halperin, its initiator and editor-in-chief, said on Monday.

It took the editors 10 years to prepare the first volume. Two more are in preparation, and three additional volumes are planned. The whole work is intended to give a comprehensive picture of the state of farming today, including its social and economic aspects, Prof. Halperin told the press.

The new volume deals with field crops and vegetables, as well as all cultivated land was taken by these crops in 1969/70, according to the preface. Prof. Halperin said the work aimed at giving Israel's farmers ready reference on most problems that concern them. The writing was levelled at those who had had 12 years' general education. "Our farmers are among the most educated in the world, but they lack reading material," Prof. Halperin said.

The present volume, printed on heavy paper, has 734 pages and is profusely illustrated. All plant names are given their equivalent in Latin, English, French, German, Russian (in Latin characters) and Arabic.

Some IL200,000 was invested in the present volume, each item was written by an expert and examined by other experts, and was up-to-date, Prof. Halperin said. He himself wrote the preface and read all entries, and corrected the galley. The Agricultural Bank contributed the services of two half-time secretaries. Contributions towards the Encyclopaedia came from many sources, including the Ministry of Education. Six thousand copies have been printed of the present volume, which sells for IL55. The first volume, of which 10,000 were printed, costs IL42, and 8,000 copies of it have already been sold.

**HAIFA MUNICIPALITY**  
Municipal Tender no. 5/72 (repeat) for

- Adapting of four Carmelit stations for use as shelters.
- Tender forms are obtainable in Room 105, City Hall, against payment of IL100.
- Additional particulars in Room 501, City Hall.
- Bids should be put in the tender box in room 321, City Hall, after depositing a guarantee of IL4,000.
- Deadline for submitting bids: January 27, 1972, 12 noon.

Moshe Flehman Mayor

**HAIFA MUNICIPALITY**  
Municipal Tender no. 6/72 (repeat) for

- Building of five additional classrooms and a shelter at the Abuza school, Sdevev Blvd.
- Tender forms are obtainable in Room 105, City Hall, against payment of IL150.
- Additional particulars in Room 501, City Hall.
- Bids should be put in the tender box in room 321, City Hall, after depositing a guarantee of IL5,000.
- Deadline for submitting bids: January 27, 1972, 12 noon.

Moshe Flehman Mayor

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REGISTRATION FOR THE 1972-3 ACADEMIC YEAR HAS COMMENCED

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for a three-year course of religious and technological studies leading to a Diploma for Practical Engineers. Students may complete one additional year at Bar-Ilan University, for a B. Sc. Degree.

The fields:

- Optics & Electro-optics
- Solid State Electronics
- Computer Sciences

First- and second-year candidates may be accepted. Grants and/or loans will be awarded as is usual in a government-sponsored institute for technical instruction. The School will award special grants to outstanding students. A dormitory is available for students who are not Jerusalem residents. Details and registration at the School, 23 Rehov Ezerav Frank, Bayit Vegan, Jerusalem, Tel. 02-531181. Registration for those in military service: Office for Direction of Military Personnel Released from Active Duty, 10 Rehov Ibn Gvirol, Tel Aviv.

### Dropsie offering grants for 'Jewish' doctorates

Jerusalem Post Reporter  
The Dropsie University in Philadelphia is offering three-year resident fellowships of \$5,000 per year plus free tuition to outstanding B.A. graduates wishing to do their doctorates in Hebrew, Judaic and Near Eastern studies or in education. The programme includes six months plus a summer in Israel.

Dropsie has launched this programme in an effort to help fill the "catastrophic shortage" of Jewish teachers in these fields. Professor Abraham I. Katsh, President of the 87-year-old graduate school, told *The Jerusalem Post* this week. Prof. Katsh is here on a visit in connection with his research projects and on university business.

Prof. Katsh said there are close to 200 universities in the U.S. where at least one course in Judaic or Hebrew studies is taught in the curriculum, but there are not enough qualified teachers. He said that even Christian denominational colleges and universities wish to have such studies taught "by Jewish mouths." Dropsie, which Prof. Katsh sees as "a reservoir for that purpose," is receiving "steady requests" for such teachers, but the demand cannot be met.

### 'MARS HAS A GRAND CANYON'

PASADENA, California (AP). — An area of Mars likened to the Grand Canyon has been photographed by Mariner 9, and a spokesman at the Jet Propulsion Laboratory here says the picture has "aroused great interest and excitement among scientists."

The photograph, released on Saturday, showed Martian canyons about 16 kms. wide with smooth floors, separated from one another by mesas or flat surfaced plateaus.

"The canyons may be one-half to one and a quarter miles deep and the gross dimensions of this Mars feature may be likened to those of the Grand Canyon in the U.S.," said J.P.L.

Scientists said they do not know yet what had caused the formation of the canyons. They said there was a suggestion that "the canyons were of structural origin, but the intricate fluting of the walls indicate erosional modifications."

The spokesman of the Laboratory said the picture was taken by Mariner 9 from 8,080 kms. distance. He said the picture was returned December 18 and had been undergoing processing since then.

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**IAA**

The Israel Aluminium Association (IAA) is glad to announce that the Founding Assembly of the Association will take place on Thursday, January 13, 1972 at the Tadmor Hotel, Herzliya.

The 2nd Annual Symposium on Aluminium and its uses will be part of the Founding Assembly's Agenda.

10 a.m.-1 p.m. First Session: Foundation Assembly  
1-2 p.m. Festive Lunch  
2-6 p.m. 2nd Session: Annual Symposium on Aluminium and its uses

Speeches: A. Goldberg, President of the Technion, Israel Institute of Technology  
J. Rom, Director, Metal Industries Division, Ministry of Industry and Commerce

Registration: on the spot.  
Information: Israel Metal Institute, Technion City, Haifa. In Tel Aviv: Tel. 248963

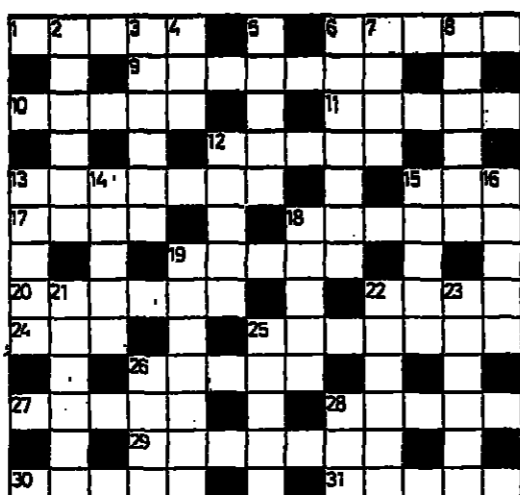
# TWO-IN-ONE CROSSWORD

Use the same diagram for either the Easy or the Cryptic puzzle.

## EASY PUZZLE

- ACROSS**
- 1 Gilt (5)
  - 6 Brawl (5)
  - 9 Report (7)
  - 10 Weight (5)
  - 11 Cabs (5)
  - 12 Fabric (5)
  - 13 Plunder (7)
  - 14 Achieve (3)
  - 15 Cupid (4)
  - 16 Fix meaning (6)
  - 17 Monsters (5)
  - 18 Infalible guide (6)
  - 22 Lump (4)
  - 24 Vacation (7)
  - 25 Shur (5)
  - 26 Evil spirit (5)
  - 27 Clock (7)
  - 28 Resistance (5)
  - 31 Artichoke, shortly (5)

- DOWN**
- 2 From article (6)
  - 3 Rastatus (5)
  - 4 Outfit (3)
  - 5 Virtuous (5)
  - 6 Occasionally (9, 5)
  - 7 Incline (4)
  - 8 Fruit (5)
  - 13 Scorch (5)
  - 15 Friend (5)
  - 16 Of the sun (5)
  - 17 Elusive (5)
  - 18 Impoverished (6)
  - 19 Specially (5)
  - 20 Card game (5)
  - 21 Hat (7)
  - 22 Picture palace (6)
  - 23 Loushik (6)
  - 24 Suspended (5)
  - 25 Symbol (4)
  - 26 Weir (3)



- 29 It provided a wonderful setting for a colossal figure (6)
- 30 The occasion at Everton? (4)
- 31 22 gets double for being beaten (5)
- 32 Clara's colour? (7)
- 33 Follow with haughty stride? (6)
- 34 Lady very keen on lamb's heart (6)
- 35 Grains that may appear first (5)
- 36 General who returned no score after the match (7)
- 37 One over the eight? Just the opposite (5)
- 38 They change colour (5)
- DOWN**
- 1 The nearest thing to Siberia in the U.S.A. (6)
- 2 Are they written due to a silly mistake about a letter? (6)
- 3 Mark him as a good tennis player (5)
- 4 A bird found in Egypt (5)
- 5 Supporter of one disfranchised? (7)
- 6 It's still on board (4)
- 7 One could liken it to moss (5)
- 8 His family is kept abreast of society (5)
- 9 Give advice at making tarts (5)
- 10 Where to put salt on a turkey's tail? (5)
- 11 To talk endlessly, omitting nothing (5)
- 12 Traded in playing-cards? (5)
- 13 A basis for losing one's head (5)
- 14 She didn't wish the bride (5)
- 15 Cora's all confused when he entered her (6)
- 16 Soft and wet but clever (5)
- 17 Permissive communication? (5)
- 18 Keels over (6)
- 19 Is he growing wiser? (4)
- 20 Free from false pride (3)

## CRYPTIC PUZZLE

- Friday's Easy Solution**
- ACROSS**
- 10. Larc. 11. Axi. 12. Urban.
  - 13. Dismant. 14. Bunk. 15. Mole. 16. Pencil. 17. Oppress.
  - 18. Rapt. 19. Best. 20. Accord.
  - 21. Wides. 22. Rue. 23. Steward.
  - 24. Vitamin. 25. Mince. 26. Don. 27. Shoes. 28. Otter. 29.
- DOWN**
- 1. Spunk. 2. Attemp. 3. Curt. 4. Flare. 5. Piner. 6. Mavis. 7. Lik. 8. Degrade. 14. Mop. 16. Mixed. 17. Threat. 18. Paschal. 20. Crow. 21. Opine. 22. Evident. 24. Demise. 25. Out. 27. Debr. 28. Camel. 29. Limer. 30. Vine. 31. Not.

- Friday's Cryptic Solution**
- ACROSS**
- 1. Ce-le-b. 2. Cate-b. 3. E-yer-der. 11. E-yer-der. 12. E-yer-der. 13. E-yer-der. 14. E-yer-der. 15. E-yer-der. 16. E-yer-der. 17. E-yer-der. 18. E-yer-der. 19. E-yer-der. 20. E-yer-der. 21. E-yer-der. 22. E-yer-der. 23. E-yer-der. 24. E-yer-der. 25. E-yer-der. 26. E-yer-der. 27. E-yer-der. 28. E-yer-der. 29. E-yer-der. 30. E-yer-der. 31. E-yer-der.

- ACROSS**
- 1 Wizardry of Wise Men (6)
  - 2 Face rich figure (5)
  - 3 A lie on one's sleeping partner? (7)
  - 4 Floral cover (5)
  - 5 Utter musicality (6)
  - 6 Alias Joseph (5)
  - 7 Red's skeleton key is missing (7)
  - 8 Name of a little white donkey (3)
  - 9 Knocks the lights out in a U.S. Army camp? (4)
  - 10 Implore somebody to buzz off (6)
  - 11 Eric French is beautiful, too (5)

SOLUTIONS TO TODAY'S PUZZLES ON FRIDAY

## LAUDABLE EFFORT

"ISRAEL IN EGYPT" Oratorio by G. F. Handel, presented by the Muzak and the Gosh-Kiryat Yearim. Sigi Stadermann, conductor; Bibiana Goldenfeld, Ansa Bruler, soprano; Margit Neubauer, alto; John Balaguer, tenor; the Bach Choir, Kibbutz, the Central Chorus and Orchestra; Talia Fecker, organ; Y.M.C.A. Auditorium, Jerusalem — January 9.

ad hoc. It is nobody's fault that it is not a permanent body, and rehearsals had probably been cut to a minimum. A notice in the programme points out that "The Music Festival Abu Gosh-Kiryat Yearim is not sponsored by any official or other institution."

THIS oratorio occupies a special place in Handel's work, as the main role is given to the choir — of 35 members, only 12 are set for solo voice or duet. Though, on the whole, harmonic treatment is anything but interesting or colourful, there are spots which show a certain liveliness harmonically. The texture of the choruses is generally exceedingly primitive, but occasionally there are demanding lines and fugal elaborations and impressive intention and considerable power.

The soloists were an asset: Bibiana Goldenfeld — even if a bit rough and crude in voice presentation and not always secure in her tempo; Ansa Bruler, cultured in approach and pleasant in execution; Alto Margit Neubauer, from Austria, singing with beautiful voice quality and fine musical understanding;



British tenor John Galagher, delivering his part with experienced attitude and in good style.

Despite critical reservations, the presentation of "Israel in Egypt" was a highly commendable feat, and the spirit of dedication and love for this kind of music was quite affecting.

YOHANAN BOHEM

## BRIDGE CALENDAR

- General Events**
- Jan. 25, Kibbutz Tzora, 10 a.m., Kibbutz Team of Four Tournament, two sessions even. (For information contact Shai Sandier, Beit Yanai, P.O. Kfar Vitkin.)
  - Jan. 28, 29, Jerusalem, Jan. 28 at 4 p.m. at the Panorama Hotel, Adler Cup Tournament for Teams of Four. Four sessions even.
  - Results: Jerusalem — Dec. 28, Pairs, 15 Tables: 1. Eyal-Chiriac, 2. Ben Zeev-Livivur, 3. Gillysky-Red, 4. Mrs. Sarley-Mrs. Shobek.
  - Jan. 2, Team of Four, 8 Tables: Winner: Ben Zeev, Bergal, Grossberg, Livivur.
  - Kiryat Haim — Jan. 4, Pairs, 11 Tables: 1. Shor-Lohmish, 2. Savitir-Kneiberg, 3. Shohar-Samir.
  - Netanya — End of Season Tournament, Pairs, final results: 1. Millionaire-Friedman, 2. Shneur-Sandler, 3. Hoppa.
  - Jan. 20, Pairs, 15 Tables: N-8: 1. Millionaire-Friedman, 2. Shneur-Sandler, 3. Hoppa. E-W: 1. Sternberg-Kertz, 2. Sele-Dr. Levin.
  - Savyon — Mixed Pairs Tournament: Three Sessions, Dec. 17 Tables: N-8: 1. Mrs. Man-Ehrman, 2. Mrs. Dr. Foides-Aziel, E-W: 1. Mrs. Boshil-Ramshi, 2. Mrs. Minir-Levit. Dec. 26, 14 Tables: N-8: 1. Mrs.
- Heinrich-Slamant, 2. Tahori-Tahori.**
- E-W: 1. Shabi-Shabi, 2. Mrs. Lorber-Van Marten, July 2, 14 Tables: N-8: 1. Mrs. Minir-Levit, 2. Mrs. Lerman-Freder, E-W: 1. Shabi-Shabi, 2. Mrs. Dr. Foides-Aziel. Final results: 1. Mrs. Minir-Levit, 2. Mrs. Dr. Foides-Aziel.
  - Net Aviv — Hanukkah Tournament: Three Sessions: Dec. 28, 29 Tables: N-8: 1. Frydlich-Frydlich, 2. Katz-Hofman, E-W: 1. Frisch-Ben Yehuda, 2. Stampf-Schwartz. Dec. 29, 21 Tables: N-8: 1. Stampf-Schwartz, 2. Moscona-Ilan, E-W: 1. Mrs. Wiener-Mrs. Fridland, 2. Mrs. Smich-Barkman. Dec. 29, 27 Tables: 1. Benhogan-Dietrich, 2. Katz-Hofman, E-W: 1. Ilan-Ilan, 2. Mrs. Minir-Levit. Final results: 1. Stampf-Schwartz, 2. Schmitt-Levit.
- Weekly Daylight Games, 8 p.m.**
- Ashdod — Monday, Thursday; Museum, BeerSheva — Monday, Thursday; Beit Ya'acov.
  - Haifa — Monday, Thursday; Beit Hagatim.
  - Jerusalem — Sunday, Wednesday; Sports Club.
  - Kiryat Haim — Tuesday; Beit Nagler.
  - Netanya — Monday; Orly Hotel; Thursday; Wigo Hall.
  - Savyon — Monday, Tuesday; Wigo Hall.
  - Bekevet — Thursday; Masonic Hall.
  - Savyon — Sunday; Beit Hatarbut Yehud.
  - Tel Aviv — Wednesday, Thursday; Duke's Club.

## Readers' letters

### Ideas for the Mayor

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post: Sir, — I would like to suggest that municipalities place a suggestion box in their city halls for public use. The suggestion box could be used for ideas on all subjects, such as security, sanitation, economics, etc. The box could be used by the many people who have ideas but are unable to have these ideas reach the proper people. I feel this could help our country in many ways.

MARIA LINKIEWICZ  
Tel Aviv, November 25.

The Tel Aviv Municipality replies: There is a box for suggestions and complaints in the entrance of Tel Aviv City Hall.

YOSSEF GOLAN, Spokesman  
Tel Aviv, December 15.

The Haifa Municipality replies: Mrs. Linkiewicz's suggestion is excellent. As a matter of fact, we installed such a box a long time ago in the main entrance of Haifa City Hall. Although it was originally meant for letters, Haifa residents use it for suggestions and complaints and we are well aware of its usefulness.

The Mayor has now given instructions to install similar boxes in other municipal buildings, such as the

YITZHAK GROSSMANN  
Jerusalem, December 22.

## FOR AND AGAINST

of the standard of Mr. Gilson has to take refuge at almost every feature to oversophistication and superlatives.

O. BAE TIKVA  
Kiryat Yam, January 3.

Sir, — I am writing to you in reply to the rather philistine criticism of Mr. Philip Gilson's weekly Telereview. I trust you will not curb Mr. Gilson's review and he will continue voicing his personal opinion to which every critic is entitled, more particularly so if it is done with so much spirit and humour to the delight of many of your readers.

DE. RUDOLF GOTTSCHALK  
Haifa, January 3.

REV. APPLETON  
To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post: Sir, — As one of the many who were privileged to listen to the TV interview of the Anglican Archbishop of Jerusalem, I wish to express my thanks for the noble sentiments expressed by the Reverend George Appleton.

On these troubled days, it is indeed heartwarming that there are righteous men like him in our midst who have the courage of their faith to speak out the way he did. His utterances were most timely and particularly significant at this season when the Christian religion calls for peace on earth and goodwill among all men.

I am convinced that the Archbishop's words will not go unheeded, but will be instrumental in helping to usher in a year of real peace not only for a truly united Jerusalem and the whole of the House of David, but for all mankind.

MRS. RHONA YEMINI  
Givatayim, January 3.

Sir, — I can only support every word of Mr. Wulfr's letter. I simply fail to understand why a journalist

## Chaplin: I did it for the money, not the laughs

LONDON (Reuter).—Charlie Chaplin cares more about money than laughter these days.

In fact, the 52-year-old comedian told reporters here yesterday that he never cared about making people laugh. "I am not interested in laughter. I just made a living from it. I'm just thankful people appreciated what I did."

Mr. Chaplin rejected the idea that his films were designed as social commentaries. "I have never intellectualized the little man. I thought of my work in terms of what could give me enthusiasm, make my boss laugh — and give me money."

"Money means more to men than you think. It's a long story and it goes back to my youth. I didn't starve, but I didn't have a regular bed."

"There is so much humiliation in being poor that it is not really possible to appreciate luxury without it."

He is in London after arranging a sale of his old films to American television for \$2m, plus 80 per cent of the profits. Despite the sale, Mr. Chaplin said he had no interest in returning to the U.S.

Of his political troubles and quarrels in America, Mr. Chaplin said: "Today there is nothing to forgive — and I had my say. They said I was a Communist and I said, 'so what?' In fact, I never engaged in any Communist activity."

"Today I feel I am too old for the little man in the bowler, too old for anything to take me back to America. I am comfortable in Switzerland and the children are in good schools. I am a happy man."

The four-times married comedian admitted that women had always been his weakness. "Women, I love them all," he declared. "To a newsman who questioned what his present wife, Cona, whom he wed



Chaplin with Jackie Coogan as The Kid, 1921

In 1945, would say about that he replied: "I don't care. She will love me." His voice trailing off amid the general laughter.

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JERUSALEM: Migdal Resco, 2nd floor, Tel. 2701, 9 a.m. - 5 p.m. daily except Mon. & Wed. 9 a.m. - 2 p.m.

HAIFA: 53 Nahoy Harogimim, Resco Bldg. 2nd floor, Tel. 4127, 10 a.m. - 3 p.m. daily, except Fri. 10 a.m. - 1 p.m. For Service after hours phone 9953

**BANK OF ISRAEL**

**MILVE PITUAH BRERA**

The Bank of Israel announces that today, Wednesday, January 12, 1972, a new series of Development Loan Bonds will be issued, offering a choice!

**Amount of the Issue**

— will be IL40 million. Bonds are issued in denominations of IL100 and upwards.

**Redemption and Interest**

— the bonds are redeemable after 5 years. Income will be paid according to the highest amount of the two alternatives:

**A. Principal and Interest linked to the Index**

The rate of interest — 4.84%, according to calculated compound interest, that is, IL26.66. To this amount are added linkage differentials on principal and interest.

**B. Principal and interest non-linked**

Amount of interest — 10.76%, according to calculated compound interest, that is, IL26.66.

In either case, an income of at least IL50 net for each IL100 is assured.

★ Tax is limited

— income tax on the interest will not exceed 25%. Linkage differentials are exempt from tax.

★ The bonds are available

— at all banks and from members of the Stock Exchange. Those buying on date of issue save paying commission.

★ Registration at the Stock Exchange

— upon completion of the distribution of the new series, bonds will be registered and traded on the Stock Market; thus, if necessary, bonds may be cashed at any time, even before the early redemption date.

**"BRERA"**

**Developments Bonds**

**PEOPLE SAY THAT BUILDERS ARE MAKING MONEY, POSSIBLY — BUT HOW MUCH DOES THE OWNER OF THE FLAT MAKE?**

Lately complaints have been made about the profits made by the contractors in Israel. The contractors are not at all "sahamed" of a fair and reasonable profit. On the contrary, they are proud that the building industry — unlike other branches of the economy — is profitable, and every year they pay millions of pounds to the Treasury, the Municipalities and the pension funds. However, the contractor, or his profits, are in no wise the reason for the rise in prices of flats. 3 main factors are "to blame" for the rise in prices and they are:

**Land:** Land in the centres of the cities has gone up in price over the last 2 years by 80% — 100%. This rise which goes into the price of the flat, brings the contractor no profit — the Treasury counts it as income and he pays up to 81% tax on it, while it is the purchaser of the flat who gains.

**Building Materials:** The cost of building materials has risen a lot recently. This rise is due to a lack of regular supply of materials and a "grey" market has come into being, which exploits the situation. The government has not reduced the import duty on building materials and the result: housing becomes more expensive.

**Wages:** The lack of workers in the building industry is worse than in all other branches of the economy. The contractors have to pay much more than the agreed rate. And despite all this: a contractor who has signed a contract to sell a flat at a certain price, will deliver it to the purchaser at that price.

**AND THEN?**

The purchaser gets a flat that is frequently worth double the purchase price. There are many examples of contractors selling flats a year ago in co-operative houses which are now being sold by their owners at a profit of 100%. So who makes the profit? The contractor or the owner? All the contractors want is a fair and reasonable profit.

The government should do 3 things:

- 1) In order to reduce the cost of the land in the price of the flat — to allot land for private construction at a reasonable price.
- 2) In order to ensure regular supply of materials — to encourage increased local production and to reduce duties in order to encourage the import of materials not available.
- 3) In order to ensure skilled manpower for the industry — to give incentives for increased productivity and expand vocational training facilities.

**FEDERATION OF BUILDING CONTRACTORS' ASSOCIATION IN ISRAEL**

Handwritten text in Arabic script: "هذا من الجاهل"



CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

Where to Dine

WHEN IN JERUSALEM dine at Mess...
Tel. 624112 (11-1) 4.30-8 p.m.

Business Offers

FOR SALE, automatic equipment, printing synthetic material, thermo...
Tel. 624112 (11-1) 4.30-8 p.m.

Business Premises

GENUINE LUXURIOUS shop in Ramat...
Tel. 624112 (11-1) 4.30-8 p.m.

Dogs-Pets

VOLUNTEERS WANTED, good riders...
Tel. 624112 (11-1) 4.30-8 p.m.

Dwellings

JERUSALEM AND VICINITY
ASAP HOUSE in Jerusalem, wanted...
Tel. 624112 (11-1) 4.30-8 p.m.

THE AVIV AND VICINITY

TWO-ROOM FLATS to let, fully furnished...
Tel. 624112 (11-1) 4.30-8 p.m.

OTHERS

CHOOSE A FLAT from among 200 spacious...
Tel. 624112 (11-1) 4.30-8 p.m.

Interior Decoration

ATTENTION CARPET RESIDENTS! Varied choice of wall coverings...
Tel. 624112 (11-1) 4.30-8 p.m.

Lessons

WANTED, French teacher for Bagrut...
Tel. 624112 (11-1) 4.30-8 p.m.

Musical Instruments

WE REPRESENT the most famous piano makers...
Tel. 624112 (11-1) 4.30-8 p.m.

Plots

FLAT FOR VILLA near Oranin Hotel...
Tel. 624112 (11-1) 4.30-8 p.m.

Purchase Sale

WANTED TO BUY, used sewing machine...
Tel. 624112 (11-1) 4.30-8 p.m.

HAIFA AND VICINITY

NEW 3-room unfurnished flat to let...
Tel. 624112 (11-1) 4.30-8 p.m.

LUXURY FLATS in Heratya, 4 rooms...

YOUR VILLA, your cottage, is waiting for you...
Tel. 624112 (11-1) 4.30-8 p.m.

FOR SALE, brand new cottage, 4 rooms...

FOR SALE, 166 rooms built on 5 dunams...
Tel. 624112 (11-1) 4.30-8 p.m.

FOR SALE, 34-room flat, suite, central air...

FOR SALE, new 3-room flat in the city...
Tel. 624112 (11-1) 4.30-8 p.m.

FOR SALE in Savoyon

FOR SALE in Savoyon, spacious double-story villa...
Tel. 624112 (11-1) 4.30-8 p.m.

FOR SALE, 4-room luxury flat near King David Hotel...

FOR SALE, 4-room luxury flat near King David Hotel...
Tel. 624112 (11-1) 4.30-8 p.m.

FOR SALE, 2-room flat, fully furnished...

FOR SALE, 2-room flat, fully furnished...
Tel. 624112 (11-1) 4.30-8 p.m.

FOR SALE, 3-room flat, fully furnished...

FOR SALE, 3-room flat, fully furnished...
Tel. 624112 (11-1) 4.30-8 p.m.

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Tel. 624112 (11-1) 4.30-8 p.m.

Radio-TV

TELEVISION RENTAL, apply "In...
Tel. 624112 (11-1) 4.30-8 p.m.

Services

"MAGICLEAN" Home Floor Cleaning...
Tel. 624112 (11-1) 4.30-8 p.m.

Situations Vacant

2 PEOPLE NEEDED for expanding...
Tel. 624112 (11-1) 4.30-8 p.m.

BLACK AND DECKER LTD. requires...

BLACK AND DECKER LTD. requires...
Tel. 624112 (11-1) 4.30-8 p.m.

CONFIDENT HOUSEKEEPER nanny...

CONFIDENT HOUSEKEEPER nanny...
Tel. 624112 (11-1) 4.30-8 p.m.

REQUIRED for elderly lady, Tel...

REQUIRED for elderly lady, Tel...
Tel. 624112 (11-1) 4.30-8 p.m.

Situations Wanted

SLEEPING POSITION, newcomer, quali...
Tel. 624112 (11-1) 4.30-8 p.m.

Vehicles

WANTED TO RENT 5-passenger van...
Tel. 624112 (11-1) 4.30-8 p.m.

PASSPORT SALE, 1970 Mustang auto...

PASSPORT SALE, 1970 Mustang auto...
Tel. 624112 (11-1) 4.30-8 p.m.

NOTICE: Don't buy a second-hand...

NOTICE: Don't buy a second-hand...
Tel. 624112 (11-1) 4.30-8 p.m.

PASSPORT SALE, motorcycle BMW...

PASSPORT SALE, motorcycle BMW...
Tel. 624112 (11-1) 4.30-8 p.m.

TIVOLI PALACE buys all kinds of...

TIVOLI PALACE buys all kinds of...
Tel. 624112 (11-1) 4.30-8 p.m.

YESTERDAY'S PRESS:

YESTERDAY'S PRESS: Davar (Elstadrut), praising...

Taxes and losses

Davar (Elstadrut), praising the Asher...

Lod flights

ARRIVALS: Air France 197, from Tokyo...

WEDNESDAY

ARRIVALS: Air France 197, from Tokyo...

DEPARTURES: Taron 24 to Nicola...

DEPARTURES: Taron 24 to Nicola...

ME AND ME RESTAURANT

ME AND ME RESTAURANT, 15 Rehov Yefet...

Emergency Pharmacies

JERUSALEM: New Popular, Demasque...

LOADING Haifa or Ashdod

LOADING Haifa or Ashdod, DENMARK...

READERS IN BAT-YAM

READERS IN BAT-YAM, For Home Delivery...

FOR SALE, maturity clothes, all...

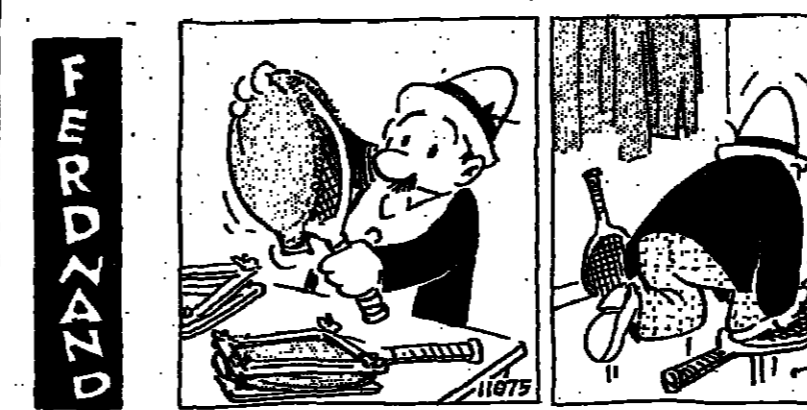
FOR SALE, maturity clothes, all...

WANTED TO BUY, used sewing machine...

WANTED TO BUY, used sewing machine...

FOR SALE, 5-room flat, fully furnished...

FOR SALE, 5-room flat, fully furnished...



WHAT'S ON

Plant a tree in Israel with your own hands...
Tel. 624112 (11-1) 4.30-8 p.m.

CINEMAS

JERUSALEM (4.00-7.00-9.00)
ARON: Seven Bridges for Seven Brothers...

THE AVIV

THE AVIV (4.30-7.15-9.30)
ALLENBY: Someone Behind the Door...

PETAT TIYA

PETAT TIYA (7.15-9.30)
ROBAT GAN: The House Under the Trees...

ME AND ME RESTAURANT

ME AND ME RESTAURANT, 15 Rehov Yefet...

Emergency Pharmacies

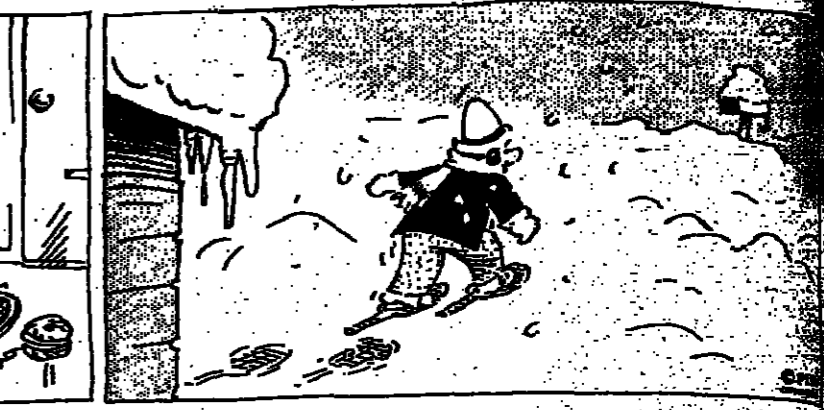
JERUSALEM: New Popular, Demasque...

LOADING Haifa or Ashdod

LOADING Haifa or Ashdod, DENMARK...

READERS IN BAT-YAM

READERS IN BAT-YAM, For Home Delivery...



ON THE AIR

FIRST PROGRAMME (11.15-12.00)
NEWS: 11.00, 11.30, 12.00, 12.30, 1.00...

ISRAELI TELEVISION SERVICE

ISRAELI TELEVISION SERVICE
5.30 p.m. A Nature Series...

IMMIGRANTS HOUR

IMMIGRANTS HOUR (7.00-8.00)
7.00 p.m. News in Hebrew...

VOICES OF AMERICA

VOICES OF AMERICA (5.00-6.00)
5.00 a.m. The Breakfast Show...

JERUSALEM CALLING

JERUSALEM CALLING (292, 407 and 443 Metres)

BUILDING PROJECT IN HAIFA

BUILDING PROJECT IN HAIFA, FOR SALE...

DESERT INN HOTEL

DESERT INN HOTEL, Beerababa, requires...

Authorized Service

Authorized Service, Mechanical repairs, body work...

GARAGE ARIE

GARAGE ARIE, Tel Aviv Exhibition Grounds...

The National Council of Young Israel

The National Council of Young Israel, cordially invites you to attend a grand...

ASSOCIATION OF AMERICANS AND CANADIANS IN ISRAEL

ASSOCIATION OF AMERICANS AND CANADIANS IN ISRAEL...

CRISIS IN SOCIAL WORK IN JERUSALEM

CRISIS IN SOCIAL WORK IN JERUSALEM, Panelists: Martin Abramowitz...

ME AND ME RESTAURANT

ME AND ME RESTAURANT, 15 Rehov Yefet...

Emergency Pharmacies

Emergency Pharmacies, JERUSALEM: New Popular, Demasque...





